THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

Humorous Department.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

"Class in general information, stand up!" The class consisting of four youths in various conditions of forwardness, and in garments of patched hue, struggled up and prepared for the ordeal.

"Now, then, Jim Smithers—What is a pólitician?"

"A feller which serves an apprenticeship to lying, selling his friends, drinking and neglecting his family, until he gits out of his time, when he gets to be a journeyman office-hunter or a boss office-holder."

"Good! Now then, next—What is a popular preacher?"

"A feller which never has a call from the Lord for less than 'five thousand' a year and expenses, including donation parties; also a feller which amuses himself by lecturing around the country at fifty dollars a pop. He gives liberally of nothing to the poor, serves the devil in such a way as he thinks will least offend the Lord, wears first-class broadcloth and preaches against pride; rides to church in a carriage, and condemns the poor people for riding in the cars, and when he gets tired of business, he goes into an interesting decline, gits a pension from his grateful congregation, and becomes a religious sporter. Or else his feelings git too overpowerin', and he gits suspended officially—when ef he gets his deserts he'd be suspended physically, with a rope—'

"There, that's sufficient. Next—What's the prevailing religion of this country?"

"Git all you can, and keep all you get."

"Wrong. Next.

"Gitten' what don't belong to you, keepin' what you don't need, and cuttin' a sanctified swell generally."

"Right. Next—What is a fool?"

"Well, he's a feller who thinks every man he meets is honest, a feller who imagines he can make money by being generous to misers, liberal to colporteurs and missionary societies, and honest towards rogues."

"Well, and what becomes of them?"

"Of who?"

"Why, the fools."

"Yes, well, them that don't go into startin' newspapers and managin' opera houses for a living', generally contrive to pick up a precarious and onsartin livin' as schoolmasters."

"Class dimissed: half holiday."

All He Wanted.—"What do you want?" she asked of the tramp who had made his way around to the kitchen door.

"Nothin' much, ma'am," he replied with a politeness that awakened her suspicion.

"Money, I suppose. We don't give tramps money."

"No'm. I don't want no money."

"Well, we have no victuals except for dinner, and they ain't done yet."

"I don't even ask for none of yer dinner, ma'am. All I wan't is some dry bread; jes' dry bread."

She was touched.

"Poor man!" she exclaimed. Here, I'll give you a nice piece of pie, anyhow."

"No'm. I'd ruther hev the dry bread."

"Do you like it?"

"No, but yer see me an' the rest of the boys hez hustled aroun' till we've got a turkey, an' celery, and some cranberry sauce, an' some plum puddin', an' all we want now is jes' the dry bread ter make the stuffin' of."—Washington Star.

☞ A story is told of a Pennsylvania judge who once had a number of Irishmen before him in one of the interior counties, indicted for a riot on the canal. All their names were included in the one indictment, and the jury found them all guilty, though one of them, Pat Murphy, clearly proved an alibi. They were all brought into court to be sentenced, and Pat was directed to stand up with the others. Pat protested vehemently, and reminded the judge that it was clearly proven on the trial that he was at the time sick in bed, and at a considerable distance from the scene of riot. "Stand up, Pat," said the judge—"stand up; you're just as guilty as any of them. You know you would have been there if you could!"—Philadelphia Times.

☞ An Italian organ-grinder recently escaped a fine by his wit. He had been playing before the house of an irascible old gentleman, who furiously and amidst wild gesticulations ordered him to move on. The Italian stolidly stood his ground, and played on, and at last was arrested for causing a disturbance. At the court the magistrate asked him why he did not leave when he was requested. "Me no understan' mooch Inglese," was the reply. "Well, but you must have understood by his motions that he wanted you to go," said the magistrate. "I tort he come to dance," was the rejoinder. —New York Ledger.

☞ A somewhat cantankerous old fisherman down in a little fishing in Devonshire not long since took to himself a young wife. After the union, however, the parties did not seem to agree as well as might have been expected. One day, after an altercation in which the wife had decidedly not come off victor, the vicar, happening to meet the old man, rebuked him for his harshness, reminding him that the wife was the weaker vessel." "Well," was the dogged rejoinder, "if she be the weaker vessel, she didn't ought to carry so much sail!"

☞ There was a very rich farmer who would never own that he had anything to be thankful for in the way of profits. The parson once said to him during a fine harvest season, "Come, Mr. Jones, you can have nothing to complain about this year, at all events!" "I can't say that," said the farmer. "Still, you can't say what is amiss." He thought a bit, and then replied, very grudgingly, "Well, you see, there will be no spoiled hay for the young calves."

☞ There is one thing I like about your husband; he never hurries you when getting ready for a walk," said one lady to another as they chatted over family affairs in the street car. "Precious little credit due to him for that, my dear," returned Mrs. Slyboots. "Whenever I see that I am not likely to be ready in time I simply hide his hat or gloves, out of the way, and let him hunt for them up and down till I have finished dressing."

☞ The story is told of a parent who had become a recent convert to hypnotism. His small son who had heard him discussing the subject, asked what hypnotism was. He did not answer, but with the imperative manner of a professional mesmerist, said, "Now, Jimmie, do you hear? That is not a clock, but a dickey-bird, chip, chip!" Jimmie turned and fled precipitately, crying, "Mamma! Mamma! Papa's got the jim-jams!"

☞ A student had been bragging at a party of his various accomplishments, until one of the company, losing his patience, said: "Now we have heard quite enough of what you can do; just tell us what you can't do, and I'll undertake to do it myself." "Indeed; well, I cannot pay my bill, and am very glad to find that you can do it," he replied. Amid the hilarity of the company the guest redeemed his promise.

☞ A long-winded member of parliament stopped in the midst of a tedious oration to take a glass of water. Sheridan, the playwright, immediately arose to a "point of order." Everybody wondered what the point of order could be. "What is it?" asked the speaker. "I think, sir," said Sheridan, "that it is out of order for a windmill to go by water."

☞ Mrs. Upthecreek—Well, here is the letter from my son John. Postmaster—Well, what do I want with that? I delivered it to you yesterday. "I know you did; but don't you see, it says on the envelope, 'Return in five days to John Upthecreek, New York'? Though what in the world John wants me to return his letters for I can't understand."

☞ "Mamma, dear," said Janet, "at what time in the day was I born?" "At 2 o'clock in the morning." "And what time was I born?" asked Jack. "Not until 8 o'clock." "Ah," cried Janet, "my birthday's longer than yours!" "Well," said Jack, "what's the use of being born before it's time to get up?"

☞ Edith is at an age when the problems of the world to come are just as interesting as those of the world that is. "Mamma," she said, the other day, "what colored clothes do the angels wear?" "White, my dear, I suppose." "Well, I wonder who does all the laundry work?"

Wayside Gatherings.

☞ Hope of success is essential to success itself.

☞ The grip seems to have got a grip on us again.

☞ It seems that the good points of some people have all been broken off.

☞ Before the days of coined money the Greeks used copper nails as currency.

☞ Tha pneumonia bloweth where it listeth, and the grip grips where it pleaseth.

☞ The man who uses all the credit he can get will soon find himself without any.

☞ Some persons who can hold the friskiest horses cannot hold their own tongues.

☞ It was stated in the obituary of a Western man that he "was forty-three times in love."

☞ Beware of despairing about yourself; you are commanded to put your trust in God and not yourself.

☞ It is an easy step from "financing" a coporation—railroad, mining or manufacturing—to wreck the same.

☞ A hog in a pen never tries to be anything else, but the one in a street car tries to pass himself off for a man.

☞ A shoemaker has a card in his window reading: "Any respectable man, woman, or child can have a fit in this store."

☞ My son, observe the postage stamp—its usefulness depends upon its ability to stick to one thing till it gets there.

☞ "How can I expand my chest?" asked a stingy fellow of a physician. "By carrying a larger heart in it," was the reply.

☞ Plato, being told that some enemies had spoken ill of him, said: "I will endeavor to so live that no one will believe them."

☞ According to the last report of the commissioner of internal revenue there are 215,434 retail liquor dealers in the United States.

☞ Emerson says, and says well, "If you have a cold, or have had a fever, or a sunstroke, or a thunder-stroke, never speak of it."

☞ It is said that the sudden expansive force exerted by water at the moment of freezing is as much as 30,000 pounds per square inch.

☞ In reporting the death of a noted cow, a Kansas paper says: "The stones that have been thrown at her would make five miles of turnpike."

☞ Shakespeare, among his many allusions to the sweetness, the innocence, and the helplessness of the lamb, only once cites it as an article of food.

☞ The truest charity is that which affords men an opportunity to help themselves, rather than that which gives money outright to satisfy all their needs.

☞ Josh Billings says: "Give the devil his dues," reads well enough in a proverb; but what will become of you and me if this arrangement is carried out?

☞ The only piece of furniture in the office of the secretary of war that was there during Jeff Davis's incumbency is a clock, which still keeps good time.

☞ A man may loose many things without being seriously damaged; but when he parts company with his self-respect he gives up the best friend he ever had.

☞ If you have grit and perseverance, you cannot fail. Choose your undertaking according to your best common sense and stick to it. You are bound to win.

☞ "By the way, how is Higgins? I heard he was at death's door." "Quite true, for the last time I saw him he was on the step pulling the doctor's door bell."

☞ The Watkins tower now being built at Wemby Park, England, to overtop the Eiffel tower, has reached a height of seventy feet. Its total height will be 1,150 feet.

☞ A sportsman who lives at New Castle, Penn., owns a tame gray squirrel, which has been trained to drive rabbits out of their holes after the manner of ferrets.

☞ There is a sign in the front room of a Wichita, Kan., "cigar store" that reads: "No trubbel to shough godes; if you doant see what you waunt, wink the other i."

☞ An eminent statistician estimates that during the course of an ordinary life the average man will eat seven four-horse wagon loads more food than is good for him.

☞ There is every reason to believe that the milking of cows in large dairies by machinery will soon be as common as the cutting of corn and grass is on large farms.

☞ A hundred years ago Protestants were rigorously excluded from Munich, Germany. Today there are so many there that they are about to build a third Protestant church.

☞ It is often desired to preserve lead pencil writing. This can be accomplished by holding the writing in the steam of a briskly boiling kettle. This firmly sets the lead.

☞ It is true that baked beans, coffee, and cakes make a good meal for a poor man, at an expense of only twenty cents a day, but the question is, has he got the twenty cents.

☞ "Money causes all the trouble in the word!" yelled the Socialist. And the meek little man in the back row remarked that there were an awful lot of people looking for trouble.

☞ It is estimated that the fire losses in the United States in 1893 will reach a total of $160,000,000, a greater amount than has been lost in any former year, except that of the Chicago fire.

☞ The new congressional library in Washington, it is believed, will accommodate copies of all the books of the world for one hundred years to come, and still leave a vast space for other purposes.

☞ "Do you know what size hat Duff'kins wears? I want to make him a present." "I used to know; but his head has grown so large since his recent election that I wouldn't dare to venture on even a guess."

☞ There are now over two hundred and fifty thousand words in the English language acknowledged by the best authorities, or about seventy thousand more than in the German, French, Spanish, and Italian combined.

☞ Recent census figures show that the population of the city of Washington has increased 50,000 during the last year. This is a noticable increase, when it is considered that the national capital is not a business centre.

☞ Customer—Among the other items on this bill you've got "four and a half hours' work." You worked just exactly four by the clock. Paper Hanger—Yes, sir; but it took me half an hour to make out the bill.

☞ "My case is just here," said a citizen to a lawyer. "The plaintiff will swear that I hit him. I will swear that I did not. Now, what can you lawyers make out of this if we go to trial?" "A hundred dollars easy," was the reply.

☞ It is computed that the death rate of the world is 67 a minute, and the birth rate 70 a minute, and this seemingly light percentage of gains is sufficient to give a net increase of population each year of almost 1,200,000 souls.

☞ In small towns in Russia each visitor is expected to find his own bedclothing. The rooms mostly contain but wooden benches, which act as seats and beds, on which there is a covering of straw. The bedclothing of poor travelers generally consists of but rugs and wraps.

☞ "The direct financial result of the World's Fair will be a loss of ten million dollars, with an indirect loss in buildings and enterprises in various ways of as much more." This is the statement made in the Forum by Mr. F. H. Head, of Chicago, a member of the fair directory.

☞ The Columbia souvenir coin was a losing experiment. It not only failed to realize for the World's Fair the premium confidently expected, but the directors have had to pay the United States treasury $40,300 to defray the cost of recoining into ordinary silver currency the $1,700,000 worth of souvenirs left on hand.

☞ A national characteristic: An Englishman, strolling through the park with an American friend, noticed that the great majority of horseback-riders bobbed up and down a good deal in their saddles. "I suppose," he said, with a twinkle in his eye, "that is an American characteristic." "Yes," returned his friend. "They're so enterprising they can't sit still."

☞ A Paris paper lately offered a prize for the best specimen of microscopic handwriting. The winner of the prize was a man who had copied out in full on a postal card the contents of the first two pages of a big newspaper. Another candidate, ingeniously alluding to the famous incident, wrote on an egg an account of the career of Columbus. A third submitted the 19,000 words of Francois Coppee's novel of "Henrietta," written on the back of a cabinet photograph.

The Farm and Fireside.

CONDUCTED BY ROWLAND BLACK.

[Original.]

FEEDING COWS.

This is a part of the farm work which requires a great amount of skill and attention, if it is to be properly done. To feed a cow from the time she comes into milk, until about thirty days before she is to be fresh again, requires plenty of good judgment on the part of the feeder. In feeding a ration to milk cows, there are many things to be considered. If the owner has corn fodder, corn and clover hay, he need not go to the expense of purchasing any "cattle foods." Besides, most farmers have cotton seed, which, if cooked, make a splendid food for milk cows. Clover hay and corn meal makes a ration that, for the cost, cannot be equaled.

There may be some farmers near large towns who can make it pay them to use purchased foods, because they can find a ready market for their milk and butter; but the majority of our farmers have no such markets and have to look to the manure heap for their profit. It is this class who cannot afford to buy "cattle foods" at high prices simply to feed it to cows to make manure. They must use such grain and fodder as is already on the farm.

If the farmer has ensilage, he need not feed anything to his milk cows but ensilage and cotton seed, or cotton seed meal. Ensilage is equal to good pasture, and in the future will be the basis of all cow rations where cost of food and profit are taken into consideration. You can feed your cows 365 days in every year from the silo and keep them in good flow of milk. In the near future, the silo will be used to supplement the pasture in summer, as well as to feed from during the winter.

Some writers compare the dairy cow to a machine, and in one sense she is a machine for converting food into milk and butter; yet if she was simply a machine, there would be no skill in feeding ner. A farmer will often ask how much grain must I feed my cows. This depends upon the cow. It may be that a certain cow will consume ten pounds at a profit, while another gives the best profit on eight pounds of grain; so you must vary the amount to suit the requirements of the cow. It is a problem in dairying to know just how to combine foods to get the best results, and it is one which farmers should study closely.

SPRING PLOWING—DEAD GRASS, ETC.

The damp, falling weather we have had during the past week may be accepted as a sample of the two or three months to come. At the close of the old year we were ten or twelve inches "short" on rain, the last three months being especially dry. According to the law of compensation we may reasonably expect a period, of greater or less length, of rainy weather. It therefore behooves every farmer to start to plowing promptly and to keep "every plow going" whenever the weather is suitable and the ground is not too wet. The latter caution is, perhaps, needless, since every intelligent farmer knows that to plow a wet soil is to seriously impair its productiveness for at least the current year.

The advice is generally given not to burn off dead grass, cornstalks, etc., but to always plow them under. This advice is based on the well-known principle that such vegetable matter adds to the humus of the soil, improves its mechanical condition and increases its productiveness. The principle is a correct one, but in practice it must submit to modifications according to circumstances. If we were intending to bring into recultivation an old field with a strong, rank growth of broom sedge on it, we would turn the sedge and briars under with a heavy two-horse turn plow, in the fall, as early as possible, say in October or even earlier. This would give time for the sedge and weeds to decompose to the extent that they would offer but little obstacle to cultivation the next spring and summer. The same treatment would be in order if it were a cornfield and the surface were covered with a heavy growth of crabgrass and cornstalks, especially the crabgrass. But if such broom sedge land or foul cornfields have passed through the winter until after Christmas our experiment is in favor of burning off the excessive vegetable matter, thus modifying the rule above mentioned, on the claim that thorough preparation of the ground, the putting it into such condition that the after planting and cultivation can be perfectly done, is of more importance than the conserving of the dead vegetable matter. A rule we have for years followed in a general way is this. If plowing lands before Christmas we do not burn the grass and debris, the remains of the previous crop, especially if it be not heavy; but if the new year has come in and particularly if such dead growth be rank and abundant, if it is thick enough to burn, we burn it off and get it off to get it out of the way. Any farmer who doubts the propriety of burning off a rank growth of crabgrass late in the spring, before plowing, may easily convince himself by burning the grass from half of such a field and permitting it to remain on the other half and have a tussel with it every time he works it, on until crops are "laid by." If it be as late as March, or even not later than February, we would not hesitate to guarantee a better crop on the burned off half of the field. Now, if a large two-horse plow and a good weed hook or chain be used in the hands of a faithful and skillful plowman, the plowing may be done without burning off; but otherwise, better get it out of the way.

A rank growth of dead cornstalks is more in the way than they are worth to the land. In the first place, a soil that will produce a rank growth of cornstalks does not, as a rule, so much require the addition of vegetable matter. But a good way to get rid of cornstalks without burning them is one of the following: 1. Let one or more hands, as many as may be found necessary, follow the plows as they go around, pull them out and lay them straight in the furrow last run. Then, in addition, require each plowman to do his work well and hide every stalk. 2. The other plan is to take an ordinary sickle, such as is used by hand for trimming lawns, or a long thin-bladed, sharp knife, and by quick right and left and downward strokes cut the standing cornstalks into from four to six pieces each, letting the pieces fall where they will. Most of these pieces will be buried by a two-horse plow, and, being short, they will not be much in the way of subsequent cultivation.—R. J. Redding, in Atlanta Constitution.

To Save Labor.—On the practical method of using improvements in the corn and cotton field The Southern Planter says:

"To save hoe work and cheapen the cultivation of the crop it should be planted in checks—that is, equi-distant both ways—as far as possible, so that the wheel or disk cultivator can be used. With the wheel cultivator or disk cultivator the row is straddled and both sides cleaned up in one trip, and when the crop is checked these tools can be run both ways, and hence the hoe is almost entirely superseded. By the use of the gang plow, disk harrow and wheel and disk cultivators almost all hand labor can be dispensed with beyond the drivers of the teams in growing corn and cotton, and thus great economy results.

"Wherever these new implements have been introduced they have astonished the users in the economy resulting, and especially has this been the case in the use of the disk harrows. One gentleman writes that the use of a disk harrow has enabled him to dispense with half his team and hands, and we know of crops of corn that were worked entirely with this harrow and all hoeing dispensed with. When the Southern farmer adopts the use of these new implements generally, then he will bring himself into a position to compete successfully with the Western farmer, who by their use raises his crop at a minimum expense in that most costly of items—labor."

☞ Flat irons that have been red-hot, do not retain the heat so well afterward and will always be rough. Do not put them on the stove too long before they are needed, if there is a very hot fire.

☞ A farmer who has tried it, says that hogs watered exclusively with well water will be free from cholera, while those that use surface water frequently get the disease.

The Story Teller.

A PROSPECTOR'S PRIZE.

ROBBING A ROBBER OF HIS TREASURE.

In Idaho in January, 1892, a story was told of the finding of five hundred thousand dollars' worth of gold dust in a robber's cave by a prospector named Robinson, who with others, after great hardships and incredible dangers, succeeded in landing the treasure safely at Lewiston, Idaho.

This treasure had been buried by the robbers on the Bitter Root mountains thirty years ago, and Robinson arrived with over thirty thousand dollars' worth of it, and formed a party to go in search of the remainder.

One of the party, named Anderson, tells the following story of the expedition:

"When I was asked to join the party," said Anderson, with an air of pardonable pride, "I was told that only men of tried nerve, unquestionable integrity, and unflinching courage, should compose the guard. The wages were large and the dangers very great. Each man on the force received twenty dollars a day and expenses. We had fourteen guards, armed to the teeth and well mounted; twenty-five pack mules and five trained packers, the whole cavalcade being under the charge of Robinson, the man who found the six hundred thousand dollar cache of the robbers. This guard was necessary, as we anticipated being waylaid by highwaymen.

"As the snow was already too deep to go into the country by way of Montana and the St. Regis Valley (the nearest route to the cache), we were obliged to take a wide detour through the State of Washington. Then, passing through the Potlach country, we forded the north fork of Clearwater at its junction with the south fork, on the Nez Perce reservation, and entered upon the historic Lo Lo trail, which would take us to our destination.

"Our camp every night had the appearance of a veritable fortification. Martial law was the rule of the camp. Seven guards were on duty while their associates slept. We were all in a strange state of excitement, and as we entered the wild region back of the reservation, in what is known as the Weippe country, and began to meet on the lonely trails Indians and uncouth savage-looking backwoodsmen, I for one began to wish I hadn't come.

"Well, our trip into the mountains was uneventful enough, although the snow proved a terrible obstacle (it was then late in November). We found it impossible to get nearer than within twenty miles of the cache, so we made snowshoes and sleds, and leaving two men to guard the animals, we set off for the cache. Snow was falling copiously. Our camp was far up the range, and had it not been for the abundant supply of grain we had brought with us, our animals would certainly have perished of starvation. The necessity for haste in securing the cash and getting out of the mountains before the snow rendered traveling impossible added not a little to our excitement and agitation.

"Without a suspicion of impending calamity, except on the part of our leader, he believing that we were being followed, our party set forth. Before we had gone five miles a party of twenty masked men swooped down upon our camp, killed the two guards, took possession of the premises, and there lay in wait for our return. Meanwhile we proceeded up the mountain to the robbers' cache. We were supplied with long Norwegian snowshoes and drew a handsled with broad runners, upon which we proposed to load three thousand pounds of gold dust.

"In due time we reached the cache, and so thoroughly had Robinson marked the spot that he had no difficulty in finding it. With shovels we cleared away six feet of snow, made an excavation, and the pile of mouldy old buckskin sacks filled with precious dust lay before us. Since my return from this terrible expedition I have had a tender feeling for the old pirates of bygone days. They were madmen and practically irresponsible.

"As we looked upon that colossal fortune in that lonely mountain glen, with the thick storm sweeping around us and no one to take note of our exploits, no ears to hear the death cry of the victims suddenly smitten, only the tall, senseless forest trees to behold a possible deed of horror and injustice, each man glared horribly at his neighbor.

"Once when one of my associates, a close friend of mine, too, made some uncertain motion, my blood froze; I actually thought for an instant that he proposed to butcher us all in order to seize the treasure. The nightmare history of the stuff rose before our fancies vividly. How easily, then, we appreciated the motives of the two soldiers who, in the old lawless days of 1862, slaughtered their associates near that very spot in order to seize this same heap of gold. How leniently we judged them. The horror of that tragedy in some way seemed lessened; we were all under the same spell that led those men to stain their souls with crime.

"For a few moments we all looked with horrible apprehension upon the actions of our companions, half expecting that murder and treason would be done. But soon our senses returned; we remembered the perils of our situation, and a wholesome and loyal determination to do our duty wiped out the hideous suspicions of our minds. Transferring the yellow stuff to stout canvas sacks, we loaded the three thousand pounds on our sled, and lost no time in leaving the accursed spot through a thick storm of snow.

"And now the cunning generalship of our leader became apparent. Always on the alert, he seemed now incapable of taking rest or sleep. We were within a few miles of the camp when Robinson halted the procession, and called a council of war.

"'Gentleman,' said Robinson, 'if we have been followed, it is more than likely that the enemy has captured the camp and is lying in wait for us. I have prepared for this contingency. I have marked out a route which will leave the camp a few miles to the right. Now we will follow this route, go into hiding in a certain cave that I know of, then send a man back to camp to see if all is well. If it is, we will then preceed homeward with all speed. If it is not right, but all wrong, we can hold the fort in the cave, for I have laid in a large stock of supplies, ammunition and arms, and there we can stand off all the desperadoes in the country.'

"Saying this, Robinson turned to the left from the trail we had followed, and very soon came to a prodigiously long and steep hill, thinly wooded. The snow had ceased falling, and we could look down into a deep canon or valley of one of the numerous, unexplored forks of the Clearwater. In the bottom of the valley we could see that little or no snow had fallen, indicating a considerably milder climate. The hill was miles in length and very steep in places.

"'We must run to the bottom of that hill,' said Robinson.

"Thereupon he halted to adjust a rude brake for the sled, when we were startled by the sudden blast of a horn. It was a signal, immediately answered in the distance. The highwaymen had posted sentries in the forest, and our approach had been discovered.

"Robinson understood the situation instantly. Our horses were plainly in the hands of the enemy.

"'We must make the cave, boys,' he said. 'It's only five miles away, and down hill the entire distance.'

"In a moment we were in motion, and were gliding like winged birds down the mountain. But the big sled with the brake hindered us somewhat, and looking back when he had made about a mile, we perceived the band of outlaws, twenty in number, loom in sight at the top of the hill, and come sweeping down the steep grade swift as wolves. They were masked, and soon bullets from their Winchesters began to whistle around us.

"'Boys,' said Robinson, 'we must take off that brake, and then keep our feet for a lightning trip to the bottom. If a man falls we can't stop to rescue him.'

"The brake was removed, and, the heavily loaded sled shot ahead like a locomotive. We approached the steepest part of the hill, and swept downward for a half mile or so like birds upon the wing. Then Robinson, who was in the lead, ran over an uneven spot and broke his snowshoe. With the most surprising quickness he leaped upon the sled, and the race continued without interruption.

"In less time than it takes to tell it we were at the bottom of the gulch, and halted at the mouth of the cavern. The sled with its precious cargo was hauled inside, and Robinson led us to his arsenal, a dozen loaded Winchesters. The next instant our pursuers swept down to the mouth of the cavern, and were met by a very unexpected and deadly fusillade from a hidden enemy. They were taken completely aback in a game in which they thought they had the upper hand. It was all over in a moment, and the outlaws disappeared, leaving more than half their number dead upon the field.

"To make a long story short, we remained in that cavern but a few days, sent spies to our camp, and learned that the survivors of the outlaw band had ridden our animals out of the country. The snow was deepening daily, but Robinson declared that we must get out of the mountains on snowshoes, following totally unfrequented trails, and drag that loaded handsled with us. He explained that in the spring the outlaws would return in force and certainly effect our capture if we remained.

"Taking from the store of food in the cave enough to last us upward of a month, we set out, the thickly falling snow quickly obliterating our trail. For thirty days we toiled through that wilderness like veritable galley slaves. At last, on New Year's Day, we reached a stage road leading to Lewiston, and applying to a rancher, we hired his team and sleigh to haul a load of alleged quartz from a new strike to Lewiston. We said we were prospectors, and lost our horses in the mountains.

"We reached Lewiston without accident, and the half million at last rested safely in bank."

ACKNWOLEDGEMENT.

ABOUT two years ago, our agency received an application for $1,000 from Mr. W. H. Powell, of Lenoir, in the Mutual Reserve. The policy was issued. Sometime ago Mr. Powell died of typhoid fever. The following acknowledgement from his widow gives the sequel. Read and reflect. GRIST BROS. & BRICE.

Lenoir, N. C., December 7, 1893.

Messrs. Grist Bros. & Brice, Gen'l Agents of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, Yorkville, S. C. Gentlemen: I beg to acknowledge the receipt a of check for $1,000 from the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of New York, on the National Park Bank, in full payment of policy No. 118,847 carried in that company by my late husband, W. Horace Powell, and to express my appreciation of the honorable manner in which it has fulfilled its contract without waiting for the expiration of the time allowed by law for the settlement of a death claim. From first to last my husband paid not more than $50, in nearly two years, and now his widow and children have received in their hour of need $1,000; this fact alone will show the value of an insurance policy in an honorable, reliable and prosperous insurance company like the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has proven itself to be.

Mary L. Powell.

P. S. If Mr. Powell had taken an ordinary life policy, in an Old System company, and paid the same amount in premiums as he paid the Mutual Reserve, his heirs would only have received $116 instead of $1,000. Gain by insuring in the Mutual Reserve, $884.

CLERK'S SALE.

PURSUANT to the decretal order of the court of common pleas for York county, in the case of Geo. H. O'Leary against A. J. Bradley and others, which was passed at April term, 1893, and is now on file at my office, I will expose to public sale, AT YORK COURT HOUSE DOOR, on the

FIRST MONDAY IN FEBRUARY, 1894,

now next ensuing, within the hours for sheriff's sales, all that tract or parcel of land, in the said county of York, in the western part of the county, bounded by lands now or formerly of John B. Whitesides, Jemima Fayssoux, B. Frank White, Lewis Bolin, J. G. Smarr and others, containing TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE (279) ACRES, more or less, and being the same tract once owned by Edward E. McCaffrey, and which came by successive deeds to G. H. O'Leary, and in and to which the said Edward E. McCaffrey, by later deed and quit-claim, conveyed all the interest remaining in him to A. J. Bradley.

Terms of Sale—CASH. No last bid will be treated as bona fide unless, being accepted, the money is immediately paid.

W. BROWN WYLIE, Clerk of Court of Common Pleas.

January 10 2 3t

D. E. FINLEY. J. S. BRICE.

FINLEY & BRICE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Yorkville, S. C.

ALL business entrusted to us will be given prompt attention. OFFICE IN THE BUILDING AT THE REAR OF M. & H. C. STRAUSS'S STORE.

January 7 1 tf

YOU WILL PLEASE REMEMBER

THAT during 1894, I will continue to CLEAN and REPAIR Sewing Machines, and furnish all kinds of supplies. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. M. GRIST, Yorkville. S. C.

January 10 2 tf

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER For 1894.

Handsomely Printed on Strong White Paper.

THE LOCAL NEWS A SPECIALTY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

A $100 Wilcox & White Organ to be Awarded to the Club-Maker who Secures the Largest Number of NEW SUBSCRIBERS by 4 o'clock p. m. on Thursday March 15, 1894.

A $90 BUGGY, A $75 GOLD WATCH AND A CORBIN DISK HARROW FOR THE THREE LARGEST CLUBS.

Premiums for other Clubs Ranging in Size from SIXTY Down to FIVE Subscribers.

LIBERAL COMPENSATION FOR ALL WORKERS FOR THE ENQUIRER.

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER entered on the FORTIETH YEAR of its publication on the THIRD DAY OF JANUARY, 1894. In making our annual announcement we avail ourselves of the opportunity to return thanks to our friends and patrons for the generous support that has been extended to THE ENQUIRER for the past year, and to say that during 1894, we do not intend to take any steps backward; but will endeavor to make the paper more and more entitled to the support of the people of York county.

THE ENQUIRER having intelligent, trustworthy and wide awake special correspondents in York and adjoining counties, but little transpires in which the people generally are interested, that is not promptly made known through its columns. Besides this, it shall continue to be our aim to watch carefully after everything that is calculated to make known to the outside world the business advantages and natural resources possessed by York county—agricultural, mineral and climatic—and when we say York county, we do not mean any particular section of it, or any particular class of people; but THE WHOLE COUNTY AND ALL THE PEOPLE.

While the local and general news departments of the paper will be carefully looked after, all the features which have given THE ENQUIRER a distinctive original character from the first day of its publication will be maintained. From time to time it will contain short stories and serial stories from the best writers; every week a column of fun and humor; carefully selected and seasonable articles intended for the benefit of the farmer and housewife.

To recapitulate: It is our aim to print a high-toned, clean, newsy family paper; one that is RELIABLE, and one whose weekly visits will always be looked forward to with pleasure by its patrons.

Terms of Subscription---Postage Free.

Single Copy, one year	$2 00
Two Copies, one year	3 50
One Copy, two years	3 50
One Copy, six months	1 00
One Copy, three months	50
Ten Copies, one year	17 50

And one copy, one year, to the person making a club of TEN at $1.75 for each subscriber.

Payment required to be made in advance.

PREMIUMS TO CLUB-MAKERS.

For the three largest clubs of yearly subscribers, at $1.75 for each subscriber, we offer the three articles mentioned below, the aggregate value of the three being ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE DOLLARS, as follows:

For the largest club, a $90 OPEN BUGGY. Particulars in regard to this premium will be found elsewhere.

For the second largest club, one $75.00 Watch. The movement for this Watch is manufactured by the Columbus Watch Co., of Columbus, Ohio, and is called the "Railway King." It has 16 jewels, in gold settings, extra center hole jewel, patent regulator, adjusted to heat and cold; gold finish. It is one of the finest movements made in the United States, and is used exclusively on a number of the great railroad systems by reason of its reliability as a time keeper. The movement will be fitted to a Boss filled gold case. These cases are made of 14 karat gold and are warranted to wear 20 years. The price of the movement is $40 and that of the case $35, making the value of the watch $75.

For the third largest club, a No. 7 12-disk latest improved Corbin Disk Harrow, worth $30.

To EVERY person who may obtain a club of sixty or more names, but who may fail to secure one of the three premiums already mentioned, we will give as compensation, one Chicago Singer Sewing machine; or if the person entitled to the machine does not want it, we will give one Fifty Tooth Evans Steel Frame Smoothing Harrow; or if the Harrow is not wanted, we will give one 11 jewel Elgin watch in a Fahy's dust proof open face silver case. The retail price of the watch is $24.00. Either the Sewing Machine, Harrow or Watch will be delivered free of expense for transportation. To EVERY person who may obtain a club of FORTY and less than sixty, but who fails to win one of the three leading premiums, we will give one 7 jewel Elgin Watch in a Fahy's dust proof open face case. This watch usually retails at about $13. To every person who may obtain a club of THIRTY and less than forty subscribers, but who may fail to win the Buggy, the $75 Watch or the Disk Harrow, we will give as compensation for securing the subscribers, one 7 jewel, open faced American Standard Watch in a Fahy's dust proof case. This Watch would be considered a bargain at $10. For a club of FIVE and less than ten subscribers, we will give as compensation for securing the names, one 30-hour Nickle Alarm Clock, the retail price of which is $1.75.

To persons who make up clubs of TEN and less than twenty names, we will send THE ENQUIRER one year free of charge; and to those who may secure a club of TWENTY and less than thirty names, we will forward THE ENQUIRER one year free of charge, and a copy, one year, of any weekly newspaper or monthly magazine published in the United States, the publication to be selected by the person entitled to receive it.

The time fixed for completing clubs under the above offers is limited to 4 o'clock p. m., on THURSDAY, the 15th day of MARCH, 1894.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

By NEW subscribers we mean persons whose names are not now on our subscription list and have not been within THREE MONTHS of this date—November 1. A change of address FROM ONE MEMBER OF A FAMILY TO ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE SAME FAMILY, WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED AS A NEW SUBSCRIBER. Every new subscriber must be genuine.

For the Largest Club of New Subscribers.

To the person who may obtain and pay for the largest club of NEW SUBSCRIBERS between the first of November and THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1894, at 3 o'clock p. m., we will give as compensation one WILCOX & WHITE ORGAN, valued at $100. [For full description of the Organ see advertisement printed elsewhere.] The Organ is offered independent of all other premiums, and the person who receives it will be entitled to have his names counted in competition for either of the other premiums offered. For example: If the person who secures the Organ shall have returned and paid for the largest list of names by Thursday, the 15th day March, 1894, including those which entitled him to the Organ, he will be entitled to the $90 Buggy; if the second largest, including those which entitled him to the Organ, he will be entitled to the $75.00 Gold Watch; if the third largest, including those which entitled him to the Organ, he will be awarded the Corbin Disk Harrow. If it is found that the person who secured the Organ has a sufficient number of names on the fifteenth day of March, 1894, including those which entitled him to the Organ, to entitle him to a premium offered for sixty, forty, thirty, twenty, ten or five names, and has failed to secure one of the three first premiums, he will be awarded either premium he may select to which the number of names returned entitles him.

RENEWALS count just the same as new subscribers in competition for all premiums except the Organ.

CONDITIONS.

No name will be counted in competition for a premium, and no premium delivered, until the subscription price has been paid.

It is not necessary that the names of a club should all be at the same postoffice. Names may be taken at any number of places. One name for two years will be equivalent to two names for one year each.

Club makers are requested to send in names as rapidly as they secure them.

All subscriptions must be forwarded to us at the expense of those sending them.

We will be responsible for the safe transmission of money only when sent by draft, registered letter or money order drawn on the Yorkville postoffice.

In sending names, write plainly, give postoffice, county and State.

All subscriptions will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

A separate list will be kept for each club-maker, who will be credited with each name sent, so that the number sent by any one person may be ascertained at a moment's notice.

In case of a tie for either premium, two weeks will be allowed in which to "untie."

Persons who commence making clubs, will not be permitted, after the names have been entered on our books, to transfer the names to another club-maker's list.

☞ The time in which additions may be made to clubs under our propositions will expire on THURSDAY, THE 15th DAY OF MARCH, 1894, at 4 o'clock, p. m., therefore, persons who desire the benefit of club rates, must subscribe and pay for the paper before that day, as after the expiration of that time, it will not be furnished for less than $2.00 unless new clubs are formed.

All letters should be addressed to

L. M. GRIST, Yorkville, S. C.

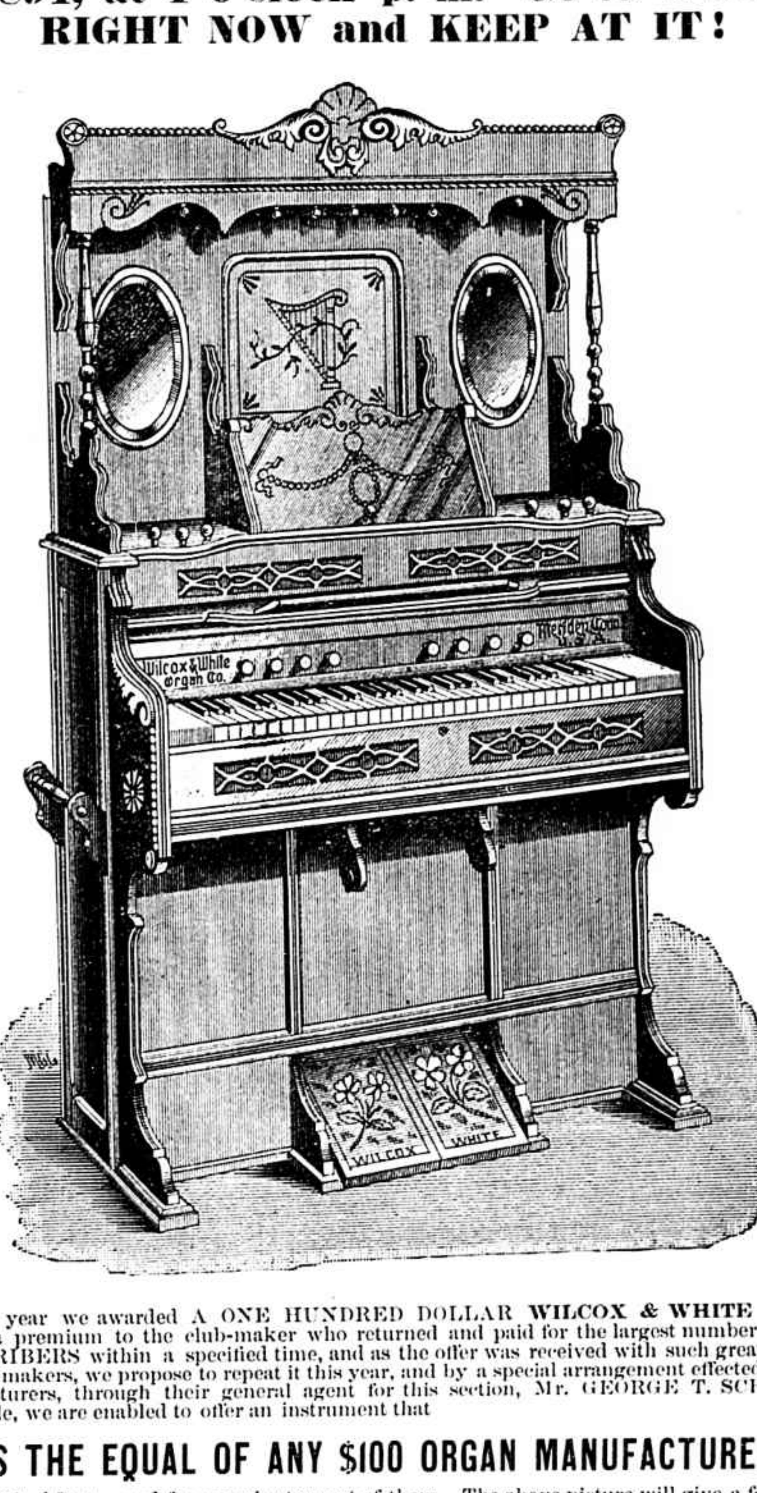
TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

$100 WILCOX & WHITE ORGAN

To be Awarded to the Club-maker who Returns and Pays for the Largest Number of

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Between November 1st, 1893, and March 15th, 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m. Go to Work RIGHT NOW and KEEP AT IT!



LAST year we awarded A ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR WILCOX & WHITE ORGAN as a premium to the club-maker who returned and paid for the largest number of NEW SUBSCRIBERS within a specified time, and as the offer was received with such great favor by the club makers, we propose to repeat it this year, and by a special arrangement effected with the manufacturers, through their general agent for this section, Mr. GEORGE T. SCHORB, of Yorkville, we are enabled to offer an instrument that

IS THE EQUAL OF ANY $100 ORGAN MANUFACTURED

In the United States, and far superior to most of them. The above picture will give a fair idea of the appearance of the organ, and the following description shows that it is an instrument which will please the most exacting artist: The case will be either Black Walnut or Quartered Oak, as may be preferred. It is 6 feet high, 4 feet in length, 21 inches in depth, and the case is finely finished and hand rubbed. Same quality of tone and workmanship as is found in their higher priced styles It is ornamented with two French plate beveled edge mirrors and has a closed convenient musical receptacle. It has eleven stops, none of which are "dummies."

THE WILCOX & WHITE ORGAN COMPANY

Stands at the very head of the list of manufacturers of fine, RELIABLE AND DESIRABLE INSTRUMENTS, and has received more medals and diplomas on regular catalogue styles than any other American manufacturer of organs. Its organs are handled by leading dealers throughout the world, and is enthusiastically endorsed by musicians. A great many of them are in use in York and adjoining counties and are giving universal satisfaction.

The organ will be awarded to the club-maker who returns and pays for the largest number of NEW yearly subscribers to THE ENQUIRER at $1.75 each, between NOVEMBER 1, 1893, and

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1894, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

With the organ will go, without extra expense, one Plush Top Stool worth $5; and a copy of Dr. J. G. Barnett's Electric Organ Teacher, worth $2.50, and by the use of which a person may become a skillful performer; not needing any other teacher.

THE ORGAN IS GUARANTEED

By the WILCOX & WHITE ORGAN COMPANY for six years, and by Mr. SCHORB for no less than twenty. He proposes to keep it in thorough order free of expense to the person who wins it.

Now we want to use some VERY PLAIN ENGLISH. The organ will be awarded to the person who may secure and PAY for the largest number of NEW YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS at $1.75 each, between November 1, 1893, and March 15, 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., and we EARNESTLY REQUEST EVERY ONE WHO EXPECTS TO ENTER THE RACE, to READ our prospectus and learn all the conditions, and especially as to what is meant by a NEW subscribers, and then go to work without delay and KEEP AT IT. The largest club of New subscribers, whether it be 10 or 100, or more, takes the organ.

LEWIS M. GRIST, Yorkville, S. C.

A FINE $90.00 OPEN BUGGY

TO BE GIVEN AWAY

To the Person Who Secures the Largest Club of Subscribers to THE ENQUIRER---Old and New Counting Just the Same.

A BUGGY made by the CAROLINA BUGGY COMPANY, of Yorkville, is a thing of beauty, and is as durable as it is possible to make a vehicle with the same amount of wood and steel, and for this reason THE ENQUIRER has been using the CAROLINA BUGGY CO.'S vehicles for several years as a PREMIUMS TO CLUB MAKERS; and as we have never used a a more acceptable premium, have decided to continue its use

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CONTEST OF 1893--'94.

The buggy we have arranged to offer is a **$90.00 OPEN BUGGY** with either end or side-bar springs, and as stated above, is as fine a vehicle as is on the market at the price, and we think it equal to a great many that sell for more money.

It is our purpose to award this buggy to the CLUB-MAKER WHO MAY RETURN AND PAY FOR the largest number of YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS—both old and new—between NOVEMBER 1, 1893, and THURSDAY, MARCH 15th, 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., whether, the number be TEN, FIFTY, ONE HUNDRED OR MORE, at $1.75 each.

The reputation of the CAROLINA BUGGY COMPANY'S WORK is something of which the people of South Carolina should feel proud, as notwithstanding the fact that our country is now passing through the greatest financial stringency of the past twenty years, the company has been operating its plant to its full capacity and has been unable to keep up with the orders. No stronger testimonial could be offered as to the high standing of its work with those who know what good work is.

SOMEBODY IS GOING TO WIN THIS BUGGY,

And we have NO PREFERENCE AS TO WHO THE WINNER SHALL BE. What we propose to do is to award it to the person who returns and pays for the largest number of subscribers, both OLD and NEW, between the dates mentioned above. The offer is open to the world. Go to work today. LEWIS M GRIST, Yorkville, S. C.